THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1800. [Vol. VIII.--No. 1160

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

AUCTION ROOM
AND
COMMISSION STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, in that commodious house on Union street, two doors south of Messrs. John and Thomas Vowell's (adjacent to which they have a large ware house fronting on the wharf) which will always be kept open for the reception of goods, and for selling such articles by wholesale only, between the times of public sale, as may be under limitation. The days of public sale at the Auction Room will be MONDAY and THURSDAY in every week—the particulars of which will be notified previous thereto.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.

September 1.

BILLIARDS.

THE subscriber informs the Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he has established a Table at the Ferry, on the upper side of Oxen Creek, and that those who are disposed to favour him with their custom, and at the same time amuse themselves, can come and go across the Potomac, FERRYAGE FREE.

JAMES MOORE.

September 30. 3t

20 Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 10th inst. was stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber on Goose Creek, 8 miles from Leesburg, a BAY HORSE supposed to be upwards of 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder E. C. five years old next spring, with a blaze in his face, head and a strip down his nose—has three white feet, on two of which the white runs considerably up the leg. He is a short horse, but strait and well made, remarkably good in gears, and is rubbed much the ewish. Whoever secures the said horse, and the thief so that he be convicted, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the delivery of the horse.

EDWARD COE.

Sept. 25.

Doctor Hamilton,

HAS REMOVED his MEDICINES to the Store on Prince Street, adjoining that of Mr. Dandridge (corner of Fairfax-street) where he will give constant attendance.

INTENDING to reside in a more central situation, he is desirous of renting the HOUSE he now occupies on the Mall, which has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is well calculated for the reception of genteel family.

Sept. 25. 4t

TO LET,

A large & convenient Store
ON KING STREET,
with two rooms adjoining it, a fire place in each —with a Ware House and Yard.

LIKEWISE

A Dwelling House
On Fairfax Street.

LAWRENCE HOOFF.

Sept. 2.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. Robert Hamilton, to the Subscriber, will be sold at public auction, on the 10th day of October next,

That valuable House & Lot

on the corner of Washington and Prince streets, at present in the tenure of Mr. James Hamilton. The unimproved part of this property will be divided into eight convenient building lots, to accommodate purchasers. Terms of sale—For Notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved indorsers, payable one half in 6, and the balance in 12 months.

JOHN C. HERBERT, Trustee.

Aug. 28.

For Boston,

THE SLOOP

CAROLINE,

PETER BUTLER, master, will sail on Sunday, for Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, lying at Gilpin's wharf.

Sept. 25.

For Sale,

THE AMERICAN SHIP,

PAULINA,

as she arrived from sea; burthen upwards of 181 tons. She is a staunch fast sailing vessel, about three years old, and may be sent to sea at a very small expence. An inventory may be seen, and and terms of sale known, by applying to THOMPSON & VEITCH.

☞ If said ship is not sold in a few days, she will be offered for charter to the West-Indies.

Alex. Sept. 23. eptf

Freight wanted for Boston.

The Sloop MARY, Captain HAYDEN, will sail in a few days for Boston, and will take 400 or 500 bls. of Flour on moderate freight.

For sale on board said Sloop—12,000 *feet lumber, one half clear stuff; E. India Sugars; Brandy in Kegs; Russia Duck; Soap and Cordage.*

For particulars please to enquire of the master on board or to

J. FAXON and CO.

Sept. 4.

Threve and Janney

HAVE FOR SALE ON GOOD TERMS,

At their Store on Union, between Prince and Duke Streets,

Barcelona Brandy of very
high proof,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Florence Oil in cases of one doz. each,
China assorted in boxes,
East and West India Sugars,
Very Fresh Hyson Tea,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes,
Women's do. do.
Boys' do. do.
Wrapping Paper,
Coarse Salt,
A few barrels Herrings,
Several pieces of Elegant Furniture of different kinds,
And 40 boxes best Havanna Segars.

Sept. 9. eptf

Hewes & Miller

HAVE FOR SALE,

TURK'S ISLAND & Liverpool } SALT.
Loaf, Lump and Brown } SUGARS,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea, } TEAS.
West India Rum,
French Brandy,
Whiskey,
Plaister of Paris,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Nutmegs of an excellent quality,

ALSO,

AN INVOICE OF

Superfine Cloths,

2 Bales of Kendal Cottons and
A Trunk of Worsted Hose,

which will be sold at a low advance for Cash or bartered for Flour or Tobacco.

Sept. 16. tf

Notice.

WANTED to employ A MUSICIAN to instruct 32 boys in the musick of the Drum and Fife. Any person well qualified for this business, will meet with every encouragement and accommodation which the law prescribes, by immediate application to

CHARLES LITTLE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the 160th V. M.

Danby, Fairfax County, } September 16, 1800. } 4wep

5,000 lb. choice Bacon,

Just received, and for Sale by

CATLETT and MEEKS.

August 2.

FALL GOODS.

I have for sale on very reasonable terms, for cash or approved paper,

100 bales of coarse woollens

lately arrived—consisting of kendal cottons, halfthicks, kerseys, striped-jerseys, silk rugs, duffil and rose blankets, white and striped plaidings, coloured baizes and flannels, yarn hose, carpets and carpeting; also, brown linens small quantity low priced Irish linens, bagging sail canvas, No. 1 & 2, and hats in cases.

One hundred casks of 4d,

6, 8, 10, and 20d nails, also scupper & sheathing nails; English castings of various kinds, neat brass mounted grates, kitchen ranges for coal with patent ovens, large cast iron fire dogs, marble chimney pieces and hearth stones, fine hard ware, neatly assorted in boxes, metal buttons in do. a variety of coarse hardware, consisting of sadlery, coopers' tools, anvils, vices, coal shovels, flock locks, &c. &c. Wraping paper.

And about 1000 bushels English COAL of superior quality.

WM. HODGSON.

Sept. 4. tf

FALL GOODS.

Campbell Wilson & Co.

Have received by the Snow Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, from London,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they are now opening at their store on King street.

THEY CONSIST OF

Plains, Kerseys, and Halfthicks,
Coatings and Elastic Cloths,
Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Swansdowns and Flannels,
Blankets and Blanketing.

ALSO,

British Oznaburgs, Canvas,

Irish Linens, Plain and Tambourd Muslins, Nails of all kinds, and a quantity of London Brown Stout Porter on draught and in bottles.

Alexandria, September 28.

FALL GOODS.

James Wilson

Has received by the Elizabeth, Captain Aitkin from London—and Fidelity, Captain Weems, via Baltimore,

A GENERAL AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which will be opened immediately at his Warehouse in Fairfax Street, and offered for sale by the piece or package.

Nails of all kinds, London

Porter, and a few hampers of Double Gloucester Cheese. He is in daily expectation of receiving the balance of his Woollens, by the Fabius from Liverpool.

Sept. 20

Ricketts, Newton and Co

HAVE RECEIVED

By different vessels, and for Sale at their warehouse,

8 Pipes Bourdeaux Brandy
2 do. old French do.
8 Casks of Mountain Wine
1 Pipe do. do.
60 hhds. Sugar
500 Deer Skins
49 Bear do.
And 2000 bushels of Allum Salt.

August 2.

Andrew & W'm Ramsay

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

By the Apollo, from London,

AN elegant assortment of best superfine Broadcloths and Kerseymires, ladies and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c. complete, horse-nets, stirrup leathers, cruppers, girths, curry-combs, brushes and sponges, collars, quarter-cloths, breast-plates, pad cloths, body rollers with hoods and twisted breech strings saddle-cloths, martingals, head-stalls, lounging reins, mouthing and watering bridles, servants' great coat belts and horse-pickers, short Hessian and back strapped boots and plain and dress shoes—All the above articles are of the first quality and fashion, and will be sold on moderate prices.

June 7. tf

William Oxley and Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have imported from England, upon the most reasonable terms, per the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, the following goods, which are opened and offered for sale

At the House of Mr. B. Ghequiere, next door to Col. Gilpin's, King Street,

Woollen Cloths & Kerseymeres, Point and Rose Blankets, Welch Flannels, Spotted Swan Skins, 7-8 and 6-8 Fancy Callicoes, Muslin and Furniture Callicoes, Calimancoes, Irish Linens, Barcelona and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Women and Men's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, Dimities, Marseiles Quiltings, Threads, Sewing Silks, Silk and Scarf Twist, Pins, &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,

10 by 12 & 7 by 9 Window Glass, best London Porter in casks of six dozen each, Figblue, New-York Beef and Pork, &c. &c.

All of which they wish to sell for Cash, approved notes or bonds, flour, &c. And to such persons as can be recommended for punctuality, a liberal credit will be given.

Alex. Sept. 23. eptf

JACKS FOR SALE.

Will be Sold for ready money on the 8th day of October, at Mount Vernon Mill, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

TEN OR TWELVE

Jacks and Jennets,

Of superior size and activity to any in the United States.

At the same time will be Sold, about

FIFTY HEAD OF BEAUTIFUL YOUNG CATTLE,

many of them now fit for the knife.

THE EXECUTORS.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 20. tf

Samuel Hatterslay,

LEATHER BREECHES MAKER,

COLCHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he has got an assortment of LEATHER BREECHES, and Leather dressed in oil, which he warrants equal to any made in London—prices from 5 to 10 dollars a pair.

Colchester, August 30.

AS I intend shortly to leave this state for a few months, I think it necessary to give notice, that the business in which I have been engaged since my residence in the town of Alexandria, was carried on by me for the benefit of ABRAHAM MANN & Co. and I request all those who are in any manner indebted to me, to make their payments to Mr. WILLIAM OXLEY, who is duly authorized as well by Abraham Mann & Co. as myself, to settle the business carried on by me since my residence in this place.

JOHN RIDLEY.

Alex. September 23, 1800. tf

Washington Tavern.

PETER HEISKELL

ACQUAINTS his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn at the corner of King and Pitt Streets, Alexandria.

He deems it necessary to inform the public that, by a late regulation, the Northern and Southern Mail Stages will take in passengers at his house every morning, at 3 o'clock. Their names to be entered at the Bar with Mr. Brock; therefore those who wish to call on him will be set down at his doors, and the same attention paid them as if they had originally entered at the Stage Office.

He has a few good HORSES to HIRE.

August 9.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN W. JONES, deceased, are requested to produce their accounts properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate, to make speedy payment to

JOHN and THOS. VOWELL, Administrators.

August 12. 3m

House-keeper Wanted.

TO a person well qualified, and who can bring good recommendations as to character, a liberal salary will be given. Apply to the Printers. Sept. 11.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS
ON THE
ELECTION of a PRESIDENT;
ADDRESSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens,

The time is drawing near, when you will be called to give your voice in the election of a President. In the exercise of this important privilege, it will be granted, that great deliberation is necessary; and that upon the choice of a suitable person depends, under Divine Providence, the prosperity of our nation.

A few considerations therefore, will be received by you with candour, and allowed all the weight to which you may think them entitled. The writer of them has neither held, nor does he expect ever to hold any office under government; he is not actuated by a mere regard to the political principles of any party; but, if his heart deceive him not, by a sincere desire for the public welfare.

It is well understood that the Honorable Thomas Jefferson is a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the United States, and that a number of our citizens will give him all their support. I would not presume to dictate to you *who* ought to be President, but entreat you to hear with patience my reasons why *he* ought not.

To the declarations of disinterestedness and sincerity already made, I think it proper to add that I have no personal resentment whatever against Mr. Jefferson, and that it is with pain I oppose him; that I never was in his company, and would hardly know him; that I honor him as holding a high office in government; that I admire his talents, and feel grateful for the services which he has been instrumental in rendering to his country: and that my objection to his being promoted to the presidency is founded singly upon his disbelief of the Holy Scriptures; or, in other words, his rejection of the Christian Religion and open profession of Deism.

Notwithstanding the general character of Mr. Jefferson, and the proofs of his Deistical principles which have been partly published, at different times, there are some who still doubt; or, if they admit the truth, are disposed to say that he is no worse than his opponents. Whether he is worse or not will be shewn hereafter.

When the spirit of party is so violent as we have seen in this country, and the vilest calumnies have been propagated respecting the best characters, it is not surprising that the reports which are circulated should be received with caution, especially when there is not ready access to the highest and most infallible sources of information. I shall endeavour in this address, to present to your view the collective evidence of Mr. Jefferson's principles as to religion, and shew you why such a man ought not to be honored and entrusted with the office of magistrate.—This I hope to do principally from Mr. Jefferson's own writings, and in such a manner that neither he or any of his friends shall be able justly to charge me with the least misrepresentation.

Besides the publications acknowledged by a man, some dependence may be fairly placed upon his general character, and his conversation as related by men of intelligence and veracity. The world is seldom mistaken as to a man's talents and moral principles; and we safely rely upon respectable testimony. The avowal, therefore, of sentiments in conversation which shall be related, cannot be doubted, from the nature of the authority; and our belief will be strengthened when this is viewed in connection with the written evidence.

In the work of Mr. Jefferson, intitled "*Notes on the state of Virginia*," what he says on the subject of the deluge, is a clear proof of his disrespect for divine revelation. He opposes the opinion, that shells found on the tops of high mountains ought to be considered as a proof of an universal deluge. He endeavours to shew, that if the whole contents of the atmosphere were water, the lands could be overflowed to the height of 32 1-2 feet only, and that in Virginia this would be a very small proportion even of the champaign country.

He rejects a second opinion, that "the "bed of the ocean, has, by some great "convulsion of nature, been heaved to "the heights at which we now find shells "and other remains of marine animals." He rejects likewise a third solution suggested by Voltaire.—"There is a wonder," says Mr. Jefferson," somewhere; is "it greatest on this branch of the dilem"ma; on that which supposes the exist"ence of a power, of which we have no "evidence in any other case; or on the "first, which requires us to believe the "creation of a body of water, and its sub"sequent annihilation? The three hypo"theses are equally unsatisfactory, and "we must be contented to acknowledge, "that this great phenomenon is as yet "unsolved. Ignorance is preferable to "error; and he is less remote from the "truth who believes nothing, than he "who believes what is wrong." *

Let it be remarked here, that could Mr. Jefferson have found, what he thought evidence, that the waters had ever covered the highest mountains, he would have admitted that solution as to the shells; but he attempts to shew the improbability of such a quantity of water being produced, and consequently discredits the sacred history. The account given by the inspired writer, is,"All the fountains of the "great deep were broken up, and the "windows of heaven were opened, and "the rain was upon the earth forty days "and forty nights. And the waters pre"vailed exceedingly upon the earth; "and *all the high hills that were under "the whole heaven were covered.* Fif"teen cubits upwards did the waters pre"vail; and *the mountains were covered*" †

Moses mentions two causes of the deluge; *the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened;* but Mr. Jefferson does not so much as name this old philosopher, while he indirectly denies the facts, or, like other infidels, cannot still get water enough to cover the mountains. Even a miracle is not sufficient with him, or rather his faith is too weak to receive *a miracle.*—*Require us,* says he, *to believe the creation of a body of water and its subsequent annihilation.*

He is at liberty to philosophize, if he pleases, on the causes of the deluge; it is not my business at present (and I beg that it may be remembered) to refute his principles; but only to shew their inconsistency with the Holy Scriptures. I am not called then to controvert his positions, that *ignorance is preferable to error,* and that *he is less remote from the truth who believes nothing, than he who believes what is wrong;* but I will be permitted to say, that it is safest for him to believe the Mosaic account of the deluge, though he should never find out a satisfactory solution; yea, though he should adopt a wrong one.

Again, upon the question, Whence the first inhabitants of America originated? Mr. Jefferson is of opinion, that there are among the Indians a great variety of languages radically different, and from this circumstance, he argues the impossibility of their having emigrated from Asia. His words are, "Arranging them "under the radical ones to which they "may be palpably traced, and doing the "same by those of the red men of Asia, "there will be found probably, twenty "in America, for one in Asia, of those "radical languages, so called, because if "they were ever the same, they have "lost all resemblance to one another.

"A separation into dialects may be the "work of a few ages only, but for two "dialects to recede from one another till "they have lost all vestiges of their com"mon origin, must require an immense "course of time; perhaps not less than "*many people give to the age of the earth.*" "—A greater number of those radical "changes of language having taken place "among the red men of America, proves "them of greater antiquity than those of "Asia."‡

I will not ask him here, what time *he* gives to the age of the earth? Whether he believes the scripture chronology? Or, whether he believes the earth to be fourteen thousand years old, judging by the lavas in the neighborhood of Mount Etna? Whether he depends most on the authority of Moses, or of Canonico Recupero?§ What I wish to be remarked is, that if the Indians did not emigrate from Asia, and are even of greater antiquity than the Asiatics, then the opinion is insinuated that they are a distinct race of men originally created and placed in America, contrary to the sacred history that all mankind have descended from a single pair.

This was the opinion of Lord Kames, and is supported by the same argument of a variety of languages, in his sketches of the history of Man.‖ This is evidently the opinion of Mr. Jefferson; an opinion repugnant to sacred history, to the express declaration of the apostle, that "God "hath made of one blood all nations of "men for to dwell on all the face of the "earth," and striking at the root of the plan of salvation revealed in the gospel.—To whom is the gospel to be preached? To the posterity of Adam only. To those of whom Adam was the natural and federal head. Salvation is purchased, and can be offered to no other race. "As in "Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all "be made alive. The first man Adam "was made a living soul, the last Adam "was made a quickening spirit."*

[*To be continued.*]

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* *Page 28, to P. 31.—The edition which I use is that printed in Philadelphia, 1788. Mr. Jefferson has published, so late as the present year, an appendix to this work; but it relates wholly to the murder of Logan's family. There is not a retraction of, or even an apology for any of his sentiments, though he knows they have been repeatedly censured.*

† *Genesis* vii. 11, 12, 19, 20.

‡ *Page* 168.

§ *This man has been engaged in writing the history of Mount Etna. He has discovered a lava which, he says, must have flowed from the mountain at least fourteen thousand years ago. The Bishop of the Diocese advised him to take care not to make his mountain older than Moses. I have not heard the issue.*

‖ *See an excellent Essay on the causes of the variety of complexion and figure in the human species. To which are added, Strictures on Lord Kames' discourse on the original diversity of mankind by the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith. This work has justly acquired reputation in America and Europe, and has been translated into several languages.*

* *I. Cor. XV.* 22, 45.

The Latest Foreign News,
Received by the ship Maria, arrived at New-York on Saturday last.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The following paragraph appears under the Paris head of the 9th instant:

"The conferences opened at Paris with the Envoys of the United States have been suspended, and are not likely to be renewed with effect. It appears that their powers are too limited to conclude a similar treaty with France as Mr. Jay negociated with England.———France prefers having no treaty with America to the alternative of sanctioning the advantages which it has given to its enemies."

HAMBURG, AUGUST 8.

This instant official intelligence from the Hague, of the 5th instant, was bro't to the Dutch minister in this city, and also to Citizen Abema, Minister from the lower circle of Saxony, announcing the signing of the preliminaries of peace between France and the Emperor, at Paris, on the evening of the 29th of July. The Batavian Directory in an extraordinary sitting communicated this important news to the two Batavian Chambers of legislature. The preliminaries are said to be founded on the treaty of Campo Formio.

VIENNA, JULY 30.

Lord Minto, the British ambassador, after receiving some dispatches from his court, dated July 13th, had a long conference with Baron Thugut, the minister for foreign affairs. It was said that the British cabinet was not averse to a general peace upon reasonable terms, but resolved at the same time to make every sacrifice to induce its allies to prosecute the war if the French should be extravagant in their demands. In that case, Austria has been offered new subsidies to the amount of one hundred millions of florins.

The Austrian cabinet continued to improve in its pacific dispositions, and expected to receive the terms of peace from Paris; after which Count Lehrbach was to be sent off on a diplomatic mission. The armistice in Germany and Italy is also said to have been prolonged for several months, during which the negociations were to be carried on. The new Spanish ambassador to the Porte, the Chevalier Coral, had been presented to the Court of Vienna previously to his departure for Constantinople.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Reports were in circulation yesterday, and even as early as the day before, that some disturbances had taken place at Paris, and some changes made in the French government; that Lebrun and Cambaceres were no longer consuls, having given in their resignations, the second however, less willingly than the first; and that thirteen Prefects had been turned out of office; Lebrun had been succeeded by Citizen Devarnes, whom his knowledge of finance and administration rendered a proper substitute.

We have traced this intelligence to its source, and have found that it rests on the authority of a French lady, whose name it is not necessary here to mention, who left Calais the first inst. and who had there heard of the receipt of letters from Paris, of the 31st ult. which mentioned these events.

Some, combining this news with the little cooperation which Cambaceres has for some time shewn with the views of Buonaparte, and with the manœuvres in which he is known to have been engaged during the absence of the First Consul, have given credit to it. If we do not imitate their example, it is not because the thing appears impossible in itself, but because we think that if it had actually taken place, it would have made its way hither thro' some other channel; and that even the ship by which this lady arrived, would have brought some other reports on the subject.

It has seldom happened that an affair of such importance has taken place at Paris without its being known in this country before such a length of time elapsed.

However this may be, it is very probable, that if some change has not already taken place, it will not be long before it happens. It is considered as certain, that for three or four months, Cambaceres has ceased to pursue sincerely the same line as Buonaparte; that he had intimately connected himself with the opposition party, and that the victory of Marengo prevented an explosion which was already ripe.

It is even said, that an early dispatch sent from the Field of Battle, at an hour when the French supposed themselves inevitably beaten, having reached Paris, Cambaceres and his adherents had immediately made preparations for putting their designs in execution, when a second dispatch received some hours afterwards, forced them to defer their plans, and to transmit counter orders to their friends in the different departments.

If these facts be true, and there is little reason to doubt them, it would not be surprising that Buonaparte, informed of all that had happened, and having, like a true Italian, acted with dissimulation for a long time, should have endeavoured to bring things to such a point, that he might be able to dismiss his two nominal colleagues. Lebrun is nevertheless suspected of being still in the interests of Buonaparte, and to have given a proof of it—by influencing, by his example, Cambaceres to give in his resignation.

We know that, by the constitution, the latter could not have been deprived of his place, except by certain forms, the uncertain result of which the Chief Consul might have hesitated to risk. Several considerations shew that Buonaparte does not feel himself firmly seated on his throne, and the late creation of 8000 Grenadiers, and, as they are called Eclaireurs, who are to form a chosen body of men at his disposal, seems to confirm it. These new Prætorian guards are, it is said, to be encamped under the walls of Paris.

The most recent accounts from the capital agree in stating that Buonaparte is more than ever endeavoring to strengthen his power by terror. He has renewed, tho' on a less extensive scale, and with less publicity, one of the most odious acts of the tyranny of Robespierre, the Domiciliary Visits; he disposes of every thing, and issues his commands to all with an authority which he does not take the pains to disguise.

If he has succeeded in making himself feared, he has, at the same time, excited the sentiment which always accompanied that circumstance—that of hatred. His political successes have not produced a single expression of public enthusiasm; and the Parisians appear less and less disposed to forgive him the thousand victims

who fell before his cannon at the famous 13th Vendemaire, (4th October, 1795.) It is reasonable to conclude, that an usurpation, accompanied with such recollections, is far from affording that prospect of stability which some persons ascribe to it. [*Sun—a ministerial paper.*]

AUGUST 8.

It is said in letters from Barcelona, that the Spaniards are very desirous that the French should assist them in an expedition against Portugal. The court of Spain thinks that an union with Portugal would tend to consolidate the strength and resources of the Spanish Empire.

AUGUST 14.

Last night the Hamburg mail arrived, but at too late an hour for the delivery of the letters. We can therefore only lay before our readers extracts from the Public Journals, which they will see contain the idle rumour with which the public anxiety for peace was abused yesterday, by some of our own prints. There is not a shadow of probability in the article from the Hague. It is manifest, that whatever proposition Mr. F. Julien brought to Paris, it was not satisfactory to the Chief Consul; and yet not offensive to him; since he dispatched his confidential friend, charged no doubt, with his ultimatum, to Vienna. M. Duroc could not arrive there till the 6th or 7th inst; and yet by this paragraph from the Hague, the preliminaries were signed in Paris on the 29th ult. We shall probably learn from private letters this day what impression the Danish seizure has made on the Northern Courts, and what probability there is of a rupture from our persisting in the right to search all vessels under the neutral flag.

The letters from Danzick, by the mails which arrived on Tuesday, state that the king of Prussia, on the 25th ult. laid an additional duty of 125 guilders per last on all wheat to be exported, including even what was on board the vessels ready to sail. This is equal to about 11s. per quarter, a duty which acts as an absolute prohibition of wheat from his dominions.

It is not easy to account for this unexpected circumstance. Whether the harvest in Poland is unpromising, or that the Prussian granaries have been too much drained by the demands from this and other countries; or whether the intelligence had not reached Berlin, of the favorable change in the appearance of the British crops, and that he was resolved to profit from our necessities, we know not, but the fact made a material impression on the corn exchange yesterday, where good foreign wheat advanced full 15s. per quarter since Monday last, and the few samples of English wheat rose in the same proportion; cargoes which began selling at 65s. per quarter on Monday, were yesterday sold at 80s.

The Gazettes of Hamburg, and the North of Germany, state that our Minister offers to the House of Austria, as an inducement to continue the war against France, to maintain in Italy an army of the best English troops, amounting to 40,000 effective men, till the conclusion of a peace. To this army are to be added 4000 Neapolitan cavalry, which England will take into its pay.

Before the opening of the campaign Buonaparte wished to open a loan of twelve millions in Holland. It could not be accomplished. Now the Dutch propose to raise it.

Field-Marshal Colloredo was to have repaired to the army of General Kray in the capacity of Commissary Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, in order to take cognizance of the causes of insubordination that prevails in that army, especially among the Generals and Officers of the Staff; but it is said that the Field-Marshal has declined accepting that important mission.

The report that Buonaparte refuses to admit Great Britain as a party in the negociation for peace, must surely be without foundation. He never could think of a measure so flattering to our "high consideration" of the BLESSINGS of WAR.

If bread baked in the country is allowed to be brought to the metropolis, and sold without any control of the magistrates, we may soon expect that the quartern loaf will become one of the cries of London; and from its composition, greatly to the advantage of the Apothecaries' Company.

It is generally supposed that the French will consent to the restoration of the Bourbon race about the same time that the Dutch accept the ancient government of the House of Orange!

A ministerial paper of yesterday confidently asserts, that preliminaries of peace between France and the Emperor, were either signed, or definitively arranged, at Paris on the 29th ult. We have repeatedly stated the probability that some general basis was then laid down, which Duroc accompanied Count St. Julien to Vienna finally to adjust. The paper in question has no authority besides the probability of the event for its statement; for what addition, as confirmation is there in a pretended private letter from Hamburg?

PARIS, AUGUST 6.

State of the negociation between

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The conferences opened at Paris with the envoys of the United States are at present suspended; and there is little hope of their being successfully resumed for some time. It appears that the powers vested in the envoys are too little to enable them to conclude a treaty which shall give the same advantages to the Republic as those granted the English by the treaty made with Mr. Jay. France chooses rather to decline treating with the United States, than to sanction the priviledges which they have accorded to her enemy.

The question in dispute will appear from the following particulars.

The United States and England, by the 25th article of their treaty, mutually stipulate a free entrance into their respective ports, with complete protection to the privateers and ships of war of the two countries, and the prizes taken from their enemies. And they engage never to conclude a treaty extending the same favor to any nation at war with either of the contracting parties. The treaty of 1778, between France and the United States, having been annulled by the latter, and now regarded as if it never existed, they conceive that they cannot give the same privileges to France, without violating their treaty with England.

The French republic does not seem disposed to ratify, to her own prejudice, and in favor of the English, her enemies and rivals, a proceeding so unexpected on the part of the Americans, with whom she recently made a common cause against those very enemies, directed to the same object for which France herself is now at war—the attainment of liberty and independence.

It is unfortunate that the United States so precipitately annulled the treaty of 1778. They themselves, now repent that they were induced to take that step, as it deprives them of the power of giving to France, or any other country the same advantages which they have conferred on the English. Their diplomatic agents must have been very short sighted, or very partial to the interests of England,—or their Envoys must give a wrong interpretation to their instructions, and the treaty alluded to; since it appears that France, renouncing the claims she may have from the priority of the treaty of 1778, now offers to treat without demanding any other advantage than those enjoyed by the English, and which they have exercised during the present war—and the Ambassadors must come with a very bad grace to negociate a peace, if they are not vested with power to accede to those conditions.

The negociation was opened, on the part of the French Commissioners, on the supposition that the treaty of 1778, was still in force. It was, indeed, natural to suppose that, the two nations never having been in a state of war with each other, this treaty could not have been annulled without the consent of both countries; and in this point of view it was that the French Commissioners offered an indemnification to the Americans, by admitting the principle of compensation for illegal captures.

They even proceeded further; instead of demanding from the Americans the indefinite guarantee of the French colonies the articles of the treaty which was most disadvantageous to the former, they agreed to the substitution of a special guarantee, such as appears to be contained in the instructions of the preceding ambassadors, according to the copy of them published by Congress. But the American Envoys were not authorised to renew this treaty, even after retrenching the article respecting the guarantee of the French islands.

France, therefore, conceived herself exempted from the obligation of compensation for the captures——the Americans themselves having, by abrogating the treaty, destroyed the basis on which only their claim could have been founded.

It thus appears that the negociation turned chiefly on three great points,

1. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the treaty of 1778. France waved this point, in consequence of the assurance of the American Envoys, that they could not renew it.

2. The principle of compensation for illegal captures. This point France offered to admit: but on condition only that the treaty of 1778 should be renewed, with the modifications stated in the instructions given by Washington.

3. The 25th article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed vessels of that nation.—France will most probably insist upon enjoying the same advantage as long as it is possessed to her injury by her enemies.

There is another principle which France is anxious to establish; and on the adoption of which she has strongly insisted; a principle which it is still more the interest and policy of the Americans to carry into execution. But the treaty of 1793 with the English prevents them from acceding to this system, namely, that neutral bottoms shall constitute neutral property.—France, however, hopes to reduce the powers of the North to establish this system, to be excluded from the benefit of which would be highly injurious to the Americans.

It appears, however, that these diplomatic conferrences have been conducted in the most amicable manner, and so as to leave only an impression of regret that it was impossible to remove the difficulties which had occurred. The American Ambassadors, during their residence at Paris, have been treated with every possible mark of respect, and enjoyed all the distinctions conferred on the Ministers of our Allies.

As it is at present, the principle and system of France to respect and protect the law of nations, and the rights of neutrality, it is to be hoped that the frank and equitable conduct which she holds, with regard to neutral states, will soon remove the differences which have occurred between her and the United States; and that even should the present negociation not terminate in a treaty, the American flag shall, notwithstanding, continue to be respected, and their vessels treated as those of a friendly nation in our courts of law.

Orders are issued to the privateers to respect all neutral flags, among which the American is undoubtedly the most numerous; and American vessels are daily released by the courts, with damages against the owners of privateers. There are now about fifty causes before the Council of Prizes respecting vessels taken in the European seas, and those of the vessels, which really belong to Americans will assuredly be restored. The fate of such, however, as were furnished with letters of marque, does not appear to be yet determined. It is thought that they cannot be given up without sanctioning the conduct of the Americans in arming them, unless the restitution should result from a new treaty of amity.

The Preceding particulars, though not official, have been communicated by the most respectable authority.

Notice.

The Alexandria BLUES, are requested to meet at Mr. Heiskell's, *on Saturday evening at half past 7 o'clock, where business of consequence will be laid before them, which it is hoped will induce their pointed attendance.*

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW

At 10 o'clock will be sold at the VENDUE STORE,

For the Benefit of the Underwriters.

I. W. 2 Bales of Sail Cloth,
2 do. of Osnaburghs,
1 Trunk of Worsted Stockings,
C. W. & Co. 5 Bales Osnaburgs,
1 do. Canvass,
1 do. White Flannel,

Damaged on board the Snow Elizabeth, Captain Aitkin, from London.

Together with a general Assortment of

Wet and Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

11 Tierces of Ship Bread,

About 70 empty pipes and hhds. fit for immediate use,

—AND—

One Trunk of Books and Pamphlets.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

October 2.

POST-OFFICE.

Alexandria, October 1, 1800.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAILS.

The Northern Mail arrives every day (Monday excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M. and closes every day (Sunday excepted) at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

The Southern Mail arrives every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M. and closes every day (Sunday excepted) at six o'clock A. M.

A Mail leaves this office every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and proceeds by Centerville, Middleburg, Paris and Milwood, to Winchester; and returning by the same route, arrives here every Sunday by 5 o'clock P. M.

The Mail to Winchester on the old route, leaves this on Sunday morning as usual, and returns on Saturday evening. This Mail now goes by way of Matildaville.

JAMES M. M'CREA, P. M.

Alexandria, October 2.

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation dated the 6th ult. authorising the renewal of commercial intercourse with "the whole of the Island of Hispaniola," provided it be done with the consent of the government of Domingo; and for the purpose of obtaining its permission, it is required, that vessels embarking in this trade, "first clear for and enter the port of Cape Francois, or Port Republican, in the said Island, and there obtain the passports of the said government, which shall also be signed by the consul general of the United States, or their consul residing at Cape Francois, or their Consul residing at Port Republican, permitting such vessels to go thence to other ports and places of the said Island."

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

At this port, the schooner Sally and Ann, from Bermuda. A gentleman who came passenger from thence in this vessel, politely favored the Editor with papers to the 6th September. After a careful perusal, he finds the following to be the only interesting article they contain:

"BERMUDA, AUGUST 23.

"By a gentleman from the West-Indies, we learn that about 20 days ago an expedition sailed from Guadaloupe, avowedly for the purpose of chastising the Governor of Curracoa, for refusing to accept the French Captain's bills of the frigate Vengeance, on the Directory of France, for her repairs at that Island—the Governor observing that as she was laden with coffee, &c. they ought to sell a part for that purpose. The troops consisted (it is said) of 1400 men, all of which went off in privateers and American prizes; one with troops was taken by an English frigate, and a force from Martinique was sent, to endeavor to intercept the rest."

The foregoing paragraph seems to stamp the seal of truth on the subsequent

Important Postscript,

COPIED FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE OF SATURDAY LAST.

Last evening came up the Pilot boat Perseverance, on board of which was a pilot who brought into the Quarantine Ground an English schooner in a very short passage from Martinique.

The captain of this schooner informed the Pilot of the taking of Curracoa by the French. This was effected by troops which embarked on board of 150 sail of sloops and schooners at Guadaloupe. On their approching the port of Curracoa, a chain was ran across the harbor, which prevented their entering, but they soon after effected a landing on some other part of the Island, advanced to the city and after a bloody conflict, the French got possession of the place.

The Captain further states, that the United States brig Pickering was in the harbour at the time, and joined with other Americans in defending the place against the French; who, when they conquered, massacred every American in the place, including the Consul, officers and crew of the Pickering.

The Pilot further adds that he was informed, that the reason of this armament being fitted out against Curracoa, was, because the Governor of Curracoa would not receive bills on the Governor of Guadaloupe for the expences incurred in repairing the Vengeance.

The Pilot could not recollect the names of the above schooner and captain, but says it was told to him as no ways doubtful—and that the captain was anxious to come up to town himself to relate the news, as he esteemed it of the utmost importance to America.

RICHARD BOWEN
offers to the consideration of the Citizens throughout the United States, the following
PROPOSALS,
For publishing (weekly) in the City of WASHINGTON,
A NEWSPAPER
TO BE ENTITULED
The CITY REGISTER.

THE size will be equal to any of the daily papers on the continent, and printed on an elegant type.

The price, three dollars per annum—one half of which to be paid on receipt of the first No. the other half at the expiration of six months thereafter.

It will commence with the Session of Congress in December next—contain all the interesting proceedings of that body, and such other authentic national documents as come within the compass of the Editor's power to obtain. Also, as full and faithful a relation of foreign and domestic occurrences as will be found in any othe. paper of the same size, conducted on a similar plan. Moral and instructive essays, poetical effusions of merit, and many other articles calculated to improve the mind, will, likewise, be found to enrich the Gazette, at those intervals when a dearth of matter of more important moment to the community shall happen.

Subscribers will be received by the different Post Masters, and such other gentlemen as may be furnished with subscription papers.

Winchester, Virginia, July 21, 1800.

☞ *The* WINCHESTER GAZETTE, *printed and published by the issuer of these proposals, for upwards of twelve years, will still be continued by him, with the aid of assistants.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Robert Alexander, James Piercy, George Bobst and William Johnston, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia for the relief of insolvent debtors, conveyed to me as High Sheriff of Fairfax County, sundry property for the purpose of satisfying and paying the several debts wherewith they stood charged in execution, I shall pursuant to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, proceed to sell for ready cash, at Mr. John Gadsby's Tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on the 9th day of October next,

All the said Robert Alexander's interest in sundry tracts of Land and personal property contained in his schedule filed in the Clerk's Office of said county.

ALSO,

All the interest of the said James Piercy in the property contained in his schedule, filed with the Clerk as aforesaid,

ALSO,

All the interest of the said George Bobst to the property contained in his schedule filed with the Clerk as aforesaid.

AND ALSO,

On the first day of next Court to be held for said county, will be sold, at the Court House, for ready cash, all the interest of the said William Johnson to the property contained in his Schedule filed with the clerk as aforesaid; reference being had to the several Schedules, will more fully appear.

WILLIAM DENEALE, Sheriff.

September 20, 1800.

NOTICE

IS given to the Public, to caution all persons from purchasing the property advertised by the Sheriff in the name of James Piercy, and now in the hands of John Janney—the same being mortgaged to James Ray, by James Piercy, as may be seen by the deeds filed with the Clerk, which property was by James Ray secured to Alexander Kerr, long before the surrender of James Piercy's effects, who has attached the same in consequence.

Alexandria, Sept. 24th, 1800.

GLOBE TAVERN.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, and their Friends in particular, that they have opened Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN ABERT, and not long since by Mr. PETER KEMP, situate at the corner of Fairfax and Cameron Streets, Alexandria.

Having, at a great expence, provided themselves with the very numerous requisites for conducting their business to advantage and the comfortable accommodation of those who may please to favour them with their custom—particularly with a stock of EXCELLENT LIQUORS, attentive and obliging waiters, which with their own personal exertions to please, they flatter themselves will procure a portion of public countenance, and that patronage which has ever been bestowed on the deserving of this town.

A few Gentlemen will be taken as boarders.

JOHN O'NEALE,
ENOCH WARD.

August 7, 1800.

☞ They are provided with a good stable and provender and an honest and experienced HOSTLER. tf

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WAS committed to the jail of Fairfax County on the 17th of May, a negro man who says his name is WILL, and confesses that he ran away from Mr. Thomas Jenkins, of Grenville County (South Carolina) about the latter end of March or first of April last. He is 5 feet eight or nine inches high, and about thirty years old—a stout well looking fellow—had on a few old rags of grey home made cloth, and no shirt. He also says that he was bought last fall by Messrs. Jenkins and Thompson, from Philip C. Blay, of the state of Maryland. He was taken up in Fluvanna county, on James River. The owner is here. by desired to come, pay charges and take him out, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CONNER,
Jailor of Fairfax County Jail.

August 28 ep3m.

WAS taken up and committed to the Corporation Jail of Alexandria on the 22d July last, a negro lad who calls himself Gusty Butler. He is about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, and says he was born free in Boston. His owner, if any, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Sept. 6. Jailer.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, on the 31st of August, two Negro men by the names of GEORGE and BOSTON, brothers. George is a black well set man, aged 27 years, about 5 feet 4 inches high, talkative and fond of liquor. Boston is a spair made man, yellow complexion, aged 24 years, artfull, very talkative, and about 5 feet 6 inches high. They each had on home-spun linen; as to their other clothes they may vary, as each of them had a variety. Whoever takes up the said Negroes and secures them in any jail, so that I get them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home to the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, near the Great Falls of Potomac.

THOMAS FINCH.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned from harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

JUST RECEIVED
Dawsit's Black Writing Ink
And sold one Dollar per bottle at the subscriber's new Medicine and Apothecary's Store upper end of King street.

☞ FOR about nine month's past this valuable Ink has been used in Charleston, S. C. by the Branch Bank, the Treasury of the state, the different offices of the City Corporation, as well as by many of the principal merchants, and has justly acquired a degree of celebrity, not yet attached to other imported ink.

It does not so readily foul the inkstand as most inks now in use; flows from the pen, and produces a strong black mark, as permanent as the paper on which it is wrote, and cannot be discharged by water or acids.

The subscriber can therefore, with confidence, recommend it to the public offices, the gentlemen of the bar, merchants and all others whose writing is matter of record.

Aug. 16 M. T. C. FLOYD.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber will give attendance during the present month of September, at the office of the collector of the customs, for the purpose of receiving the entries of all "carriages for the conveyance of persons," owned or possessed by inhabitants of the Corporation of Alexandria, and of issuing the license of the United States to those retailers of wines and foreign distilled spirits within the said corporation, who shall commence the business of retailing, or whose present license shall expire within that month. All persons concerned will please to pay attention to this notice; and are informed that the penalties incurred by omissions, will be strictly exacted.

CHARLES PAGE, Collector of Revenue, 12th Division 2d Survey.

Alex. Sept. 9, 1800.

Pursuant to a Deed of Trust bearing date on the 10th of July 1799, and recorded in the county court of Loudoun made unto the subscriber, by Frederick Wildbahn
WILL BE SOLD,
by the subscriber
AT PUBLIC SALE,
to the highest bidder for ready money, on the 3d day October Court next, on the premises,

A certain Tract or parcel of LAND lying on the Alexandria road, near Leesburg containing 26 acres, being conveyed to the said Wildbahn by Thomas Dulin by deed duly recorded in the court aforesaid:

THOMAS JANNEY.

Sept. 19. tawts

To Let,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE on Fairfax Street, opposite the Globe Tavern, now in the possession of Mr. STIER. It is in good tenantable order, with a stable for three horses, and a paved yard. For terms apply to

JOHN WHITE,
Corner of Fairfax & Cameron Streets.

August 28.

For Sale by Private Contract,

THE HOUSE & LOT situate on the North side of Prince Street, and East side of Pitt Street, now occupied by Mr. John Livingston—It fronts on Prince Street 40 feet, and extends on Pitt Street 94 feet.

ALSO,

One half of the FERRY from Hunter's wharf to the Maryland shore, with the ferry landing thereto attached. The credits will be liberal. Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

Aug 28. tf

Notice.

THE subscribers to the COLUMBIAN MIRROR are hereby informed that I have this day relinquished all claim or title thereto as editor or proprietor: and that all debts due for subscriptions, advertisements or any other business done at said office must be paid into the hands of Mr. John Fowler, or any agent he may appoint to collect the same.

ELLIS PRICE.

Sept. 11.

For Sale.

A VERY likely NEGRO LAD, eighteen years of age: he is an excellent waiter and house servant, and accustomed to the care of horses—he may soon be taught the business of nail making, and possesses a capacity to learn any other trade. He will be sold for cash, produce, or on a liberal credit. Enquire of the Printer.

Aug. 16. epf

Seeds for Sale.

A FEW bushels of the RED STRAW WHEAT, which has not been this year injured by the Hessian Fly, when all other kinds of wheat, on this estate, were much injured by that insect.

Also, a few bushels of Orchard Grass and Timothy of this year's growth. Apply to

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 9. 22w5

Just received from Norfolk, and for sale by ABEL WILLIS, *at his store on Prince Street,*
Fresh Limes & Lemons,
Bacon Hams,
Fresh Rice,
Sweet Oranges,
Best Spanish Segars,
Philadelphia Cedar Ware,
And a variety of Market Baskets.

August 23.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND on the Pignut Ridge, containing 368½ acres; great part of which is excellent meadow ground. Its situation and conveniences are inferior to few. Distance from Alexandria, 45 miles; from the City of Washington, 40; and 30 from Dumfries. There are two very valuable merchant mills within half a mile of this plantation, one of which may be bought on reasonabble terms.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, within three miles of Northumberland Court House, state of Virginia.

RICHARD M. BALL.

P. S. The gentleman who rents the place this year, will put seed in the ground the ensuing fall, if required, upon reasonable terms.

July 1. 12fr30S.

TO LEASE,
For a term of Years,
OXON HILL,

An elegant Country Seat, about five miles from the City of Washington, and two from Alexandria, with 50 acres of Land, consisting of a garden, orchard, clover lots, and pasture grounds.

The house is very large and commodious, and in good repair; situated on a beautiful eminence opposite to Alexandria, and commands an extensive view of the neighbouring country, the Potomak, Alexandria, George-Town, City of Washington, &c. There are on the premises convenient buildings—such as stables, coach-house, &c.

The tenant will have fire-wood adjoining the premises.

For terms apply to Col. Hanson, George-Town, Jonathan Swift, esq. Alexandria, or to

WALTER D. ADDISON.

Oxon Hill, May 3. 3tep—12awtf

THE subscriber returns thanks to the Inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this place: He still continues to carry on the

Cabinet and Chair Making

business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner. He likewise offers for sale about twelve thousand feet of MAHOGANY, being the remainder of the cargo of the brig George. He will sell it by the log or by the board.

Orders from the Cabinet Makers in the country will be punctually attended to,

JOHN MUIR.

Cabinet Maker, Royal street, opposite Messrs. Wescott's printing office.

September 23

PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday, the 23d day of October next will be sold on the premises, for ready Cash,
THE PLANTATION

Whereon Mr. John Ward now lives, together with five NEGROES, (servants for a term of years) a Waggon and team of Horses, Stock of Cattle, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

This Tract contains 200 acres or upwards, adjoins the lands of William Fitzhugh, Esq. and is about 10 miles from Alexandria, on the road leading from thence to Occoquan Mills.

At the same time and place will be sold, a Lease for
100 Acres of Land,

(subject to an annual rent of 654lb. Transfer Tobacco) whereon is a small MILL, running two pair of stones, on a never failing stream, and in a good neighbourhood for country custom.

The whole or any part of the above property may be purchased by private sale. Should this occur, timely notice will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber in Alexandria, or to Mr. Nathaniel Ellicott, at the Occoquan Mills—either of whom will shew the Premises.

ENOCH WARD.

Alex. Aug. 28.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to continue the Charter of the Bank of Alexandria.

Sept. 13.

On MONDAY the 20th October next *will be publicly sold at* KEEP TRYST FURNACE, *in Berkeley County, near Harper's Ferry,*
A VARIETY OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
CONSISTING OF

Thirty horses with waggons, carts and gears complete; one yoke of strong well broke oxen; fixteen milch cows and young cattle; about one hundred hogs; a large and excellent set of farming utensils; smith's bellows and tools; about fifty good axes; thirty pickling tubs suitable for distillers; household and kitchen furniture, among which are chairs, ten feather beds and bedding—mahogany, cherry, and walnut tables, desks, bookcases, and a neat new eight day clock. Also, about 500l. worth of STORE GOODS; a variety of furnace tools and implements, and a number of desks, patterns, and some pig metal, with many other articles.

For purchases above Twenty Dollars, six months credit will be given on bond with approved security, to bear interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid, or a discount of five per cent. for the money will be made; and for purchases under Twenty Dollars, cash must be paid. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, if fair; if not, on the next fair day, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

At the same time and place (if not previously disposed of) will be offered for sale, the rights of the subscribers to about
1150 Acres of Land

contiguous to the said Furnace, either entire or in such lots as may suit purchasers.

GEORGE NORTH & CO.

September 4. 12awdf

Wants Employment
AS CLERK,

A YOUNG MAN who perfectly understands the English Language, Arithmetic, and Book Keeping by double entry; writes a very fine hand, and whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny.

He would engage as tutor in one or more private families, or as assistant in some eminent school, for which he is remarkably well qualified. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

September 23. 3t

CATLETT & MEEKS
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their warehouse, on Union Street, next door to Messrs. J. & T. Vowell's,
300 barrels of Herrings, in prime shipping order
1000 wt of country made powder of a good quality, in kegs
1400 bushels of coarse and fine Salt
8 hhds. and 6 barrels of Molasses,
4 hhds. and 5 barrels of Sugar
8 barrels of Vinegar
8 do. Whiskey
60 Spanish Hides
Coffee in bags
Soap and candles in boxes
A few kegs of butter

Any of the above goods they will barter for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Tobacco, &c. at the market price.

June 7.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
WILLIAM FOWLER.